

The Bulletin.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

JOHN H. OBERLY, Editor.

SENATOR ANDREW JOHNSON is sixty-six years old.

LOUISVILLE will celebrate Maril Gras, for the first time, on the 9th of February.

Nothing is impossible to him who will. Senator Johnson has proved it again.

ANDY says if he were President now, he would send Gen. Sheridan to the frontier as he did in 1867.

ONE hundred guns were fired at Peoria, in this State, in honor of Andrew Johnson's election to the United States Senate.

THE Woodhull is lecturing in the West. Last week she lectured at Bloomington, in this State, on "The Destiny of the Republic."

THE James boys, members of the Gad's Hill band, were born and raised in Kentucky, and left it at the opening of the war, to join Quantrell's guerrillas.

THE Monthly Western Jurist for February contains an article about "The Railroad Legislation of Illinois" by R. M. Benjamin, of Bloomington, Illinois.

EX-GOV. WM. DENISON, of Ohio, who occupied the gubernatorial chair of his State in the early years of the war, is mentioned as an available Republican candidate for that office next fall.

JUDGE STUBBS, of Quincy, is holding court at Chicago. He is a good old soul, innocent of wickedness, was induced to visit a can-can establishment in that city. The Tribune told him, and he is now on the ragged edge.

KENON's senate bill to reduce the price of a single berth in a sleeping car to one dollar, and a double berth one and a half, is good. The "traveling public" will call down benedictions on Senator Kenon's head if he gets the bill through.

THE Springfield correspondent of the St. Louis Globe complains that Speaker Haines is becoming more arbitrary in his rulings every day. The Globe correspondent is a gentleman who is often afflicted with worms, and has had a severe attack of them ever since Farmer Haines took the chair of the House.

WE learn from the State Register that Hon. R. M. Lister, superintendent of schools, has brought a libel suit against the Bloomington Pantagraph for publishing a paragraph from the El Paso Journal, which made the statement that Mr. Lister would steal everything he could lay his hands on, etc.

A PROPOSITION to submit an amendment to the Constitution of the United States making the presidential term six years and prohibiting a citizen from holding the office more than one term, was defeated by the Republicans in the House. All the Democrats voted for it. Mr. Clements voted against the proposition, or was not in his seat.

THE judicial expenses of the Western district of North Carolina, in a single year, were one hundred and thirty-nine thousand dollars, of which fifty-two thousand are for marshals' fees alone. For some reason, the report from this district was omitted from the general report by Attorney General Williams. An investigation of the matter has been ordered.

THE Peoria Democrat says it is a devilish outrage upon the law-abiding people of Southern Illinois—in fact upon the people of the State at large—that no steps have been taken by the State authorities to assist the officers of Williamson county in subduing the Bullinger-Henderson rebellion. This is true; and it is a devilish shame that the officers of that county do not do their duty in the matter, and at least attempt to bring the murderers of that dark and bloody ground to justice.

MR. JAMES FACKNEY, of Carmi, has endured the abuse of Mr. Albert R. Shannon, of the same place, until his patience has become exhausted. He therefore rushes into print, and in a card addressed to Mr. Shannon, says, in substance: "Allow me to say to you, very quietly, without any spirit of intimidation on my part, that if you do not discontinue the habit you have fallen into of abusing me, I will whip the devil out of you." Mr. Shannon will probably cease from troubling and permit the rate Mr. Fackney to beat rest.

NEBRASKA'S United States Senator elect is Algeron Sydney Padlock, a native of St. Lawrence county, N. Y., 44 years old, of Puritan ancestry, and a distant relative of Gideon Wells, of Connecticut, and General and Senator Sherman. Two years ago he was appointed Governor of Wyoming Territory, but did not serve. Mr. Padlock is regarded as a Conservative Republican, and he was chosen as a compromise between the opponents of ex-Senator Thayer, the strongest Republican candidate. He will succeed Tipton, Liberal Republican.

AN associated press dispatch from Charleston, South Carolina, says:

Judge T. C. Mackey, a physician, who was sent by Governor Chamberlain to investigate the recent troubles in Edgefield county, has made a report, in which he lays the blame chiefly upon the gross abuses in the county government. He declares that "No English-speaking people have been subjected to a like infliction since the Saxon won the Norman collar." He says that officers of the colored militia have been in the habit of calling out their men whenever a personal quarrel arose between white and colored men, and this in spite of the fact that the State Constitution gives to the Governor alone the power to call out the militia. He recommends the immediate disbandment and disarming of the militia. It is said that Governor Chamberlain will act upon this recommendation.

And this in the face of Sheridan's example in Louisiana. Gov. Chamberlain should proclaim all the white people in Edgefield county, banditti.

THE YEAR OF JUBILEE.

Pope Pius Ninth has proclaimed the Jubilee, and his triumphant assertion two years ago, when, sick and enfeebled, he said he would not die until he had proclaimed the Jubilee has been verified. The pontifical instrument was given in Rome and dated the 24th of December, 1874, and is addressed "to all the patriarchs, primates, archbishops, bishops and other ordinaries of places having grace and communion with the Apostolic See, and to all faithful Christians."

The origin of the Jubilee of the Roman Catholic church is traced to the reign of Pope Boniface Eighth who instituted it in the year 1300. During that year the number of pilgrims in Rome never fell below two hundred thousand. As instituted by Boniface, the Jubilee was to be held every hundred years. Pope Clement the Sixth abridged the time to fifty years, at the request of the people of Rome, and his Jubilee in the year 1350 was attended by one million pilgrims. In 1470, by edict of Paul the Second, the Jubilee was ordered to occur every twenty-five years, which has been the custom ever since, with two exceptions; in 1800, the Holy See was vacant and other troubles existed in the church; in 1850, the church was also enveloped in troubles and the celebration of the Jubilee was omitted. Now the church is also under a cloud, but the Pope has issued his proclamation and the year of Jubilee will be kept, though not with the outward observances usually attending the occasion.

IS THE POINT WELL MADE.

"The Harrisburg (Saline county, Illinois) Chronicle," says the State Register, "makes its point well as follows: 'The Cairo Bulletin characterizes the proposition to abolish the Normal schools as a repudiation of the 'contracts' made by the State with the people of McLean and Jackson counties. How it is with McLean we do not know, but if our memory serves us right the contract with the people of Jackson was 'repudiated' some time since by the refusal of the city of Carbondale to pay the bonds voted to secure the location of the Normal at that place.'"

The point is not well made, and the State Register ought to know the fact. Carbondale nearly impoverished itself by the bids it made to secure the Normal school; and, anxious to be relieved of the burden, the council got into the courts the question of the liability of the city to pay the subscription the city had made to the school. The circuit court of Jackson decided in favor of the city, but the Supreme court reversed the decision and required the city to stand by its contract with the State. If then the contract binds the city, why should it not also bind the State? "We will give you so many bonds if you will locate a Normal school in our city," said the people of Carbondale to the State. "Agreed," said the State; and it proceeded to put up the buildings and employ the faculty. "Now pay the bonds," said Illinois to the people of Carbondale. "We will not; we have received no legal consideration for the bonds you demand," replied the people of Carbondale. "We will see," said the State; and it asked the courts to decide the question. The courts decided against the people of Carbondale, and the bonds must be paid. And now comes in Senator Burke, saying: "Let us abolish the Normal school." We say: "No; the State agreed with the people of Carbondale that if that city would pay certain bonds the State would establish and maintain a Normal school at Carbondale. The court says the contract is binding as against the city, and we hold that it is also binding as against the State." It is a clear case.

Besides this, private individuals gave to the State the ground on which the Normal building is located—gave it to be used for a specific purpose. Can the State now refuse to stand by this contract with the ground owners? Surely not without paying them for the land, and this Senator Burke does not propose to do.

We do not believe the Chronicle made its point well, and we do not understand how any honest person can advocate the proposition of the gentleman from Macoupin.

THE LOUISIANA RESOLUTIONS.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the Illinois House on the Louisiana question:

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein:

1. That we protest against the interference by Federal authority, or its civil or military officers, with the local affairs of a State, except in the manner prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, and for the causes therein named.
2. That we regard the growth of military influence within the United States as a danger to the liberties of the people, and especially that a military officer should assume to dictate to Congress the laws to be passed, or to the President the measures to be adopted; and we denounce the recommendation of any officer of the army that Congress or the President should violate the Constitution and the laws in order to place any portion of the people of the United States within the control of the military.
3. That while we declare it to be the right of all citizens of the United States to be protected in their liberties, their property and their rights under the Constitution, we condemn all revolutionary armies or lawless organizations among the people of any State as dangerous to free institutions and in opposition to political and social order.
4. That we censure the President of the United States and his administration for maintaining and upholding, by Federal authority, in the State of Louisiana, the so-called Kellogg government in opposition to the will of the people as expressed at the ballot-box; and especially do we condemn the President for permitting Federal troops to interfere with the organization of the Legislature of that State on the 4th day of January, 1875, considering these acts illegal, dangerous to the rights of the people and a subversive of republican institutions.

Mardi Gras.

The carnival is a festival observed in most Catholic countries immediately before the commencement of Lent, and is celebrated in Rome and Venice of Europe, and New Orleans and Memphis of America, with more parade than in any other cities. It is a day of "far-well to meat," and the festival is always observed during the several days before Lent. Much dispute exists as to the origin of this festival; but it has probably come down to us from the Saturnalia of pagan Rome. The celebration of the carnival in Paris is a grand and magnificent affair, as is also that at Venice and Rome. During the procession of the carnival in Rome the population appears on the route and all engage in casting bouquets, flowers and confetti at each other. The confetti are small pellets of fine dust which scatter about wherever they are thrown against, giving to the object a white appearance. Numbers of people, wherever the carnival is celebrated, be it in America or Europe, wear masks, costume themselves as harlequins, pantalons, and puffed bladders attached to short sticks, with which they administer noisy but harmless blows.

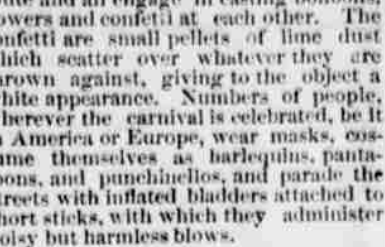
Bleeding from Lungs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption—A Wonderful Cure. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1874. R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.: I have suffered from Catarrh of the Lungs in an aggravated form for about twelve years and for several years from Bronchitis. Tried many doctors and things with no lasting benefit. In May, '72, coming nearly worn out with excessive Editorial labor on a paper in New York City, I was attacked with Hemorrhage from the Lungs, having four severe bleeding spells within two weeks, and first three inside of nine days. In the September following, I improved sufficiently to be able to go about, though in a feeble state. My Bronchitis trouble remained and the Catarrh was so bad worse than before. Every effort for relief seemed fruitless. I seemed to be losing ground daily. I continued in this feeble state, raising blood almost daily until about the first of March, '73, when I became so bad as to be confined to the house. A friend suggested your remedies. But I was extremely skeptical that they would do me good, as I had lost all heart remedies, and began to feel that I must die. I received one of your remedies, and read it carefully, from which I learned that the cure was not a long one. I immediately purchased your Golden Medical Discovery and commenced its use. To my surprise, I soon began to improve. The Discovery and Pills, in a short time, brought out a severe eruption, which continued for several weeks. I felt much better, my appetite improved, and I gained in strength and flesh. In three months every vestige of the Catarrh was gone, the Bronchitis had nearly disappeared, had to cough whatever and I had entirely ceased to raise blood; and, contrary to the expectation of some of my friends, the cure has remained permanent. I have had no more Hemorrhage from the Lungs, and am entirely free from Catarrh, from which I had suffered so much and so long. The debt of gratitude I owe for the blessing I have received at your hands, knows no bounds. I am thoroughly satisfied from my experience, that your medicines will master the worst forms of that odious disease, Catarrh, as well as Throat and Lung Diseases. I have recommended them to very many, and all have spoken in their praise. Grateful yours, W. M. H. PIERCE, P. O. Box 537, Rochester, N. Y. 1-23

STOVES.

Spend Your Money

that you will get it all back in real solid comfort, by investing it in one of our new patent

Evening Star



STOVES

Famous for giving out a wonderfully strong, Pleasant and Uniform Heat at a Small Cost of Fuel.

Simple in construction, easily managed, carefully made of the very best materials, always has first-rate draft, and guaranteed to give satisfaction everywhere and under all circumstances.

SOLD BY

Excelsior Manufacturing Company, 612 and 614 N. Main St. St. Louis, Mo.

—AND BY—

CHAS. HENDERSON, CAIRO, ILLS.

—INSURANCE—

C. N. HUGHES, —General—

Insurance Agent.

OFFICE:

OHIO LEVEE.

Over Mathews & Uhl's.

NONE but First-Class Companies represent

—INSURANCE—

ESTABLISHED 1853.

SAFFORD, MORRIS AND CANDEE, —General—

Insurance Agents.

73 OHIO LEVEE, City National Bank Building, up-stairs.

The Oldest Established Agency in Southern Illinois, representing over

\$85,000,000.

—COAL—

Coal Coal.

PITTSBURGH, PARADISE, ST. JOHN'S and PEYTONA CANNEL COAL!

Orders for Coal by the car-load, ton, or in hogheads, for shipment, promptly attended to.

To large consumers and all manufacturers, we are prepared to supply any quantity, by the month or year, at uniform rates.

CAIRO CITY COAL COMPANY.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

STOVES.

Spend Your Money

that you will get it all back in real solid comfort, by investing it in one of our new patent

Evening Star



STOVES

Famous for giving out a wonderfully strong, Pleasant and Uniform Heat at a Small Cost of Fuel.

Simple in construction, easily managed, carefully made of the very best materials, always has first-rate draft, and guaranteed to give satisfaction everywhere and under all circumstances.

SOLD BY

Excelsior Manufacturing Company, 612 and 614 N. Main St. St. Louis, Mo.

—AND BY—

CHAS. HENDERSON, CAIRO, ILLS.

—INSURANCE—

C. N. HUGHES, —General—

Insurance Agent.

OFFICE:

OHIO LEVEE.

Over Mathews & Uhl's.

NONE but First-Class Companies represent

—INSURANCE—

ESTABLISHED 1853.

SAFFORD, MORRIS AND CANDEE, —General—

Insurance Agents.

73 OHIO LEVEE, City National Bank Building, up-stairs.

The Oldest Established Agency in Southern Illinois, representing over

\$85,000,000.

—COAL—

Coal Coal.

PITTSBURGH, PARADISE, ST. JOHN'S and PEYTONA CANNEL COAL!

Orders for Coal by the car-load, ton, or in hogheads, for shipment, promptly attended to.

To large consumers and all manufacturers, we are prepared to supply any quantity, by the month or year, at uniform rates.

CAIRO CITY COAL COMPANY.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.

111 Halliday Bros.' office, No. 70 Ohio Levee.